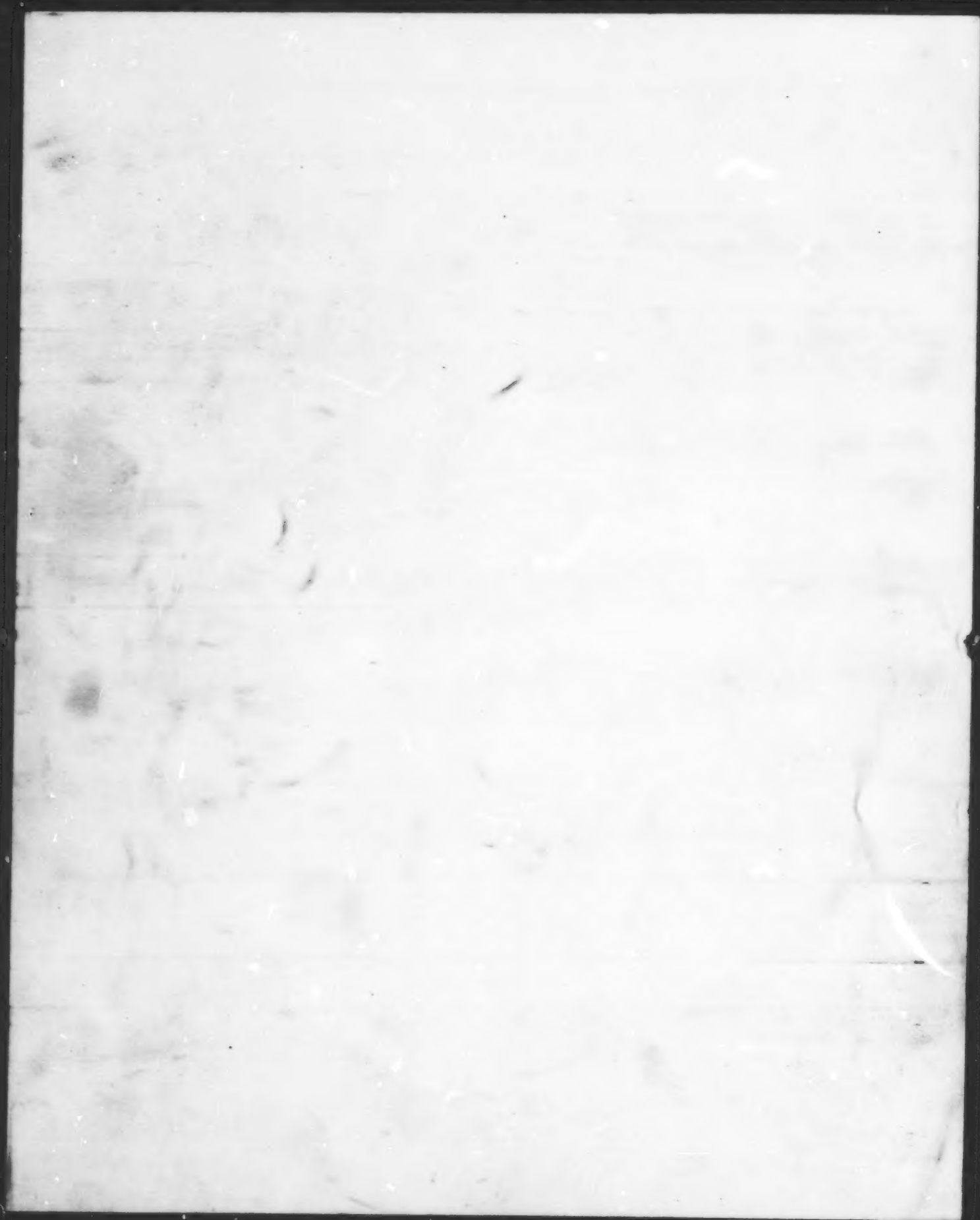




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SPOKESMAN TERMS ALFONSIN-HABIB TALKS 'POSITIVE'

PY230225 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0123 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Apr (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin and U.S. special envoy for Central America Philip Habib tonight discussed the Central American crisis and its prospects during a 1-hour meeting held at Government House. Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez told newsmen that the meeting had been positive and that Alfonsin had reaffirmed the publicly-known Argentine position on the Central American problem.

Lopez said Habib conveyed his support for the efforts of the Contadora and Contadora Support Groups and voiced his desire to find a peaceful solution to the conflict in that region. Lopez said Habib had noted that the solution should be a comprehensive one -- that is, it should include all problems stemming from the conflict. It should also be simultaneously observed and should provide effective, reliable implementing mechanisms. Lopez said Alfonsin agreed with Habib's viewpoints, which are in agreement with the Argentine position expressed in the recent Contadora and Contadora Support Group meetings.

Alfonsin was accompanied by Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, and Under Secretary for Latin American Affairs Raul Alconada Sempe. Habib was accompanied by Raymond Burghardt, director for Latin American affairs of the National Security Council; and U.S. Ambassador Frank Ortiz.

Habib's visit is part of a tour of eight countries involved in the peace efforts promoted by the Contadora Group. According to diplomatic sources, the trip is designed to disseminate the U.S. Government's position on the Central American issue. According to these sources, the issue will be discussed by several Latin American chiefs of state on the occasion of the inauguration of Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez on 8 May.

MILITARY SEMINAR WITH U.S. OFFICERS ADJOURNS

PY211719 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1810 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Apr (DYN) -- Chief of Staff General Teodoro Waldner today advocated "the exchange of knowledge" and the strengthening of "ties with the Armed Forces of friendly countries" during the closing ceremony of methodology exchange seminar on military planning held by Argentine and U.S. officers in Buenos Aires. During the seminar Argentine and U.S. officers discussed, among other things, military actions on hypothetical battle fields in a hypothetical country based on different joint plans that were later compared.

Waldner delivered an address today at noon at the closing ceremony, during which diplomas were issued to the participating Argentine and U.S. military officers. The seminar has been held over the past 15 days at the Army War School. Present at the closing ceremony, which took place at the headquarters of the Joint Staff, were Defense Under Secretary Jorge Gonzalez Longzieme and other Argentine military chiefs. Also attending were members of the U.S. military and diplomatic mission in Buenos Aires.

After the blessing of the certificates by the Army chaplain, Gen Waldner presented them to the 11 U.S. officers and the 30 Argentine officers from the three branches of the Armed Forces who attended the course. In his address, Waldner noted that "the technological evolution imposed on us by today's modern world shortens geographic distances to such an extent that we cannot think of a theater of operations that does not demand joint planning." He added that when this entails two countries, "that task is more complex in view of the language barriers, the intrinsic characteristics, and the individual levels of the forces involved."

Waldner said that this seminar "allowed us to make some specific methods compatible within our military task, and to exchange experiences" between Argentine and U.S. officers. He added that "this kind of activity would lose its significance if we did not continue to exchange knowledge, if we did not continue to strengthen our ties with members of the Armed Forces of friendly countries, and if we did not build upon the knowledge that we exchanged during this seminar." Waldner also expressed his satisfaction at the results of the seminar and particularly thanked the United States "for sending worthy representatives" to the meeting.

PRC JOINT COMMISSION ENDS WORKING SESSIONS

PY170418 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1646 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Apr (TELAM) -- The working sessions of the Argentine-PRC Scientific and Technical Joint Commission that have been going on at the San Martin Palace since 11 April ended today. The working sessions were called under Article 5 of the scientific and technical cooperation agreement signed in Beijing on 7 July 1980 to find new formulas to step up the scientific and technical cooperation program being developed by the two countries.

The Argentine delegation was headed by Ambassador Jorge Mauhourat, foreign policy under secretary, and Ambassador Oscar Yujnovsky, international cooperation under secretary. The PRC delegation was headed by Professor Teng Teng, deputy chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

The conclusions that were approved provide for the PRC's participation in the First Latin American Mining Congress; the creation of a group to study the slaughtering of cattle and sheep and the processing of their meat and the quarantine of animals for the prevention of domestic animals diseases; a system of sanitation for plants and seed certification; and for the student of techniques for open-heart surgery.

The following proposals made by the Argentine delegation were approved: Courses for training in silkworm breeding and farms for fish breeding; and subject to additional studies, installation of small hydroelectrical plants, training in diesel and biogas-driven engines, and courses in maintenance of textile machinery.

It is established in the final document signed by the two parties that the next round of sessions of the joint commission will be held in Beijing at a date to be set through diplomatic channels.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON U.S., LIBYA

PY190325 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Sabato today left for Stockholm and Algeria. Before his departure, he talked about Argentina's position regarding the U.S. attack against Libya.

[Begin Sabato recording] We have already expressed our position in a communique that was issued on 15 April. We view this situation with great concern. We believe that the use of military force and violence are undermining the international legal system and the international principles established in the UN Charter. As experience has shown, unfortunately this kind of action only increases violence. [end recording]

POLISH VESSEL PAYS FINE, AUTHORIZED TO DEPART

PY211341 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1543 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Rio Gallegos, 20 Apr (TELAM) -- After paying a \$150,000 fine, the Polish vessel Likosar weighed anchor and left Puerto Deseado. The Likosar was detained a month ago for operating illegally in Argentine territorial waters. The report released by the prefecture of the Argentine southern sea zone states that the intruding vessel, which violated Law 17,500 (National Fishing Law), was allowed to leave after paying the fine.

ALFONSIN LETTER RESPONDS TO BISHOPS' CONCERNS

PY220016 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1907 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Apr (DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin has sent Argentine bishops a 2-page letter in response to a document in which they expressed their main concerns about unemployment, salaries, and the closing of job sources. The exchange of messages began in December of 1985 when an ordinary meeting of the permanent commission (the Episcopate's ruling body) issued a document addressed to the president. Although the text of the Episcopate letter was not issued on this occasion or after the next meeting, it was learned that it contained a summary of the main socioeconomic problems that had been detected in the Argentine dioceses.

In January, President Alfonsin sent a 2-page note to the bishops in which he noted that he shared their concerns and that the government is also "concerned about attending to the needy on a priority basis." The text of the presidential letter was not disclosed, but its "spirit" was learned of through comments made to DYN by half a dozen priests. In general, there was not a great deal of enthusiasm about the letter, which was photocopied by the permanent commission headed by Cardinal Raul Primatesta and sent to all dioceses.

One of the prelates praised as "a great humble gesture and one of the best of intentions" the request for "understanding" that the president made to the bishops in view of the difficulties the government is confronting. According to Episcopate sources, Alfonsin reminded the prelates of "the heavy burden that was inherited from the de facto governments" and the difficult international economic situation that sets unfavorable terms of trade for countries that produce raw materials such as Argentina.

One of the bishops praised this part of the presidential letter and noted the importance of "seeking solutions within the framework of the prevalent democratic institutions which must be defended and strengthened." However, other prelates noted that the presidential answer does not ease "the great concern" of the pastors, particularly of those in charge of those dioceses facing great economic difficulties and who are constantly receiving complaints from businessmen and workers about the economy.

UBALDINI ON ARBITRATION, STRIKE POSTPONEMENT

PY190316 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2116 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Apr (TELAM) -- [General Confederation of Labor (CGT) Secretary General] Saul Ubaldini has said that open labor-management arbitration boards will be discussed beginning December 1986 and confirmed that the minimum pay for pensioners will be increased to 90 australes, while minimum wages for workers and the scope of wage negotiations will be discussed within the framework of the socioeconomic conference.

Ubaldini added that during the conference the CGT will try to have the minimum wage increased and will reiterate its opposition to the establishment of a guaranteed social wage, which has been announced by the government. Ubaldini officially confirmed the postponement of the stoppage scheduled for 24 and 25 April and the CGT's participation in the socioeconomic conference sponsored by the government.

Ubaldini made the above-mentioned comments during a press conference, flanked by the CGT executive board and Senators Oraldo Britos and Elias Sapag, who went to the CGT to gain an insight on the current situation as a preliminary step for a meeting the Senate bloc leaders will hold with President Raul Alfonsin next Monday at 1700.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY -- Argentina and Hungary have signed an agreement whereby Argentina will sell 400,000 tons of soybean pellets to Hungary between 1986 and 1989 for approximately \$50 million annually. Under the terms of the agreement, the two countries will also grant reciprocal lines of credits to each other. One such credit, for \$20 million, will be used for building port locomotives in Argentina with Hungarian technology. [Summary] [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Apr 86 p 12 PY]

QUARTERLY RETAIL, WHOSESALE PRICES -- Buenos Aires, 4 Apr (NA) -- The National Institute for Statistics and Census has reported that retail prices -- which are used to assess the cost of living -- increased by 4.6 percent in March as compared to those in February, giving a cumulative 9.5 percent for the first quarter of 1986. The report adds that wholesale prices increased by 1.4 percent in March with a cumulative rate of 2.2 percent for the first quarter of 1986. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1750 GMT 4 Apr 86 PY]

CHAPARE PEASANTS PROTEST JOINT MANEUVERS WITH U.S.

PY211929 Paris AFP in Spanish 1453 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] La Paz, 21 Apr (AFP) -- Peasant Leader Eudoro Barrientos today said that the peasants and settlers of the Chapare area, a coca-producing area located in the central region of Bolivia, have asked Armed Forces Commander Raul Lopez Leyton to visit the region to brief them on the Bolivian-U.S. maneuvers scheduled for 28 April. He said that the local peasants believe that, in view of the presence of U.S. military forces, herbicides will be used to destroy their coca plantations. He said that the only objective of the joint U.S.-Bolivian maneuvers is to harm the local peasants.

Barrientos added that a meeting of national peasant leaders has been called in the last few hours to adopt measures that will avoid foreign interference in Chapare. It was noted that the joint maneuvers will be conducted in the Valle Alto and El Cahapre areas of Cochabamba, where coca and cocaine sales are highest, and that these maneuvers will involve more than 300 U.S. military troops and 1,200 Bolivians who will rely on the U.S. Southern Command for material support (uniforms, parachutes, arms, communications and food).

Roadblocks Planned

PY220329 Paris AFP in Spanish 0235 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpts] La Paz, 21 Apr (AFP) -- Peasants and settlers of the Chapare region, in central Bolivia, have decided to erect roadblocks tomorrow on all Bolivian roads to prevent the participation of U.S. troops in joint maneuvers with the Bolivian Armed Forces, union leader Walter Delgadillo announced here today. Delgadillo, who is the secretary general of the Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB), said the COB has received an official note issued by the Chapare peasants who claim that the military maneuvers are designed to destroy their coca plantations.

Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has stated that the government will not tolerate any act of violence by the peasants because the maneuvers were approved by the government, and any action designed to jeopardize them will be punishable under the Constitution and the laws.

TEACHERS RETURN TO JOBS AFTER 2 MONTHS

PY211817 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1635 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] La Paz, 21 Apr (EFE) -- Bolivian urban and rural teachers today returned to their jobs after a strike that lasted more than 2 months in demand of better salaries. Government and union leaders last weekend held extensive negotiations that ended last night with the signing of an agreement which grants a salary increase to teachers. The government has established a new salary scale for teachers, according to which teachers will receive a 50-percent increase for March, a 52-percent increase for April, a 72-percent increase for May, and a 132-percent increase for June.

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST PINOCHET TEMUCO VISIT

'Unprecedented Violence' Noted

PY230220 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] This is a summary of the events taking place in Temuco, the capital of the 9th Region, on the occasion of the visit of President Augusto Pinochet and his delegation. The demonstrations began around 1230 on Arturo Prat Avenue only one block from the site where President Pinochet was delivering a speech. Students from the Catholic and San Pedro Universities and other groups demonstrated. The demonstrators were repelled by a cavalry unit, presumably from the cavalry garrison. Later Carabineros joined in strong repressive action to evict a very large crowd that went to the Teodoro Smith Plaza to set up barricades. At about 1430 the unprecedented violence was still going on in Temuco. The demonstrators overturned cars and ripped out traffic lights, trees, and everything they found in their way. Carabineros violently repressed the demonstrators. So far, about 100 people have been arrested and at least 15 people injured. Manuel Salazar, approximately 40 years old, was seriously wounded, and an unidentified minor suffered a double fracture of the spine. The demonstrations are still going on in this city. Students and other organizations continue to protest over the presence of the president and his delegation here in Temuco. The security forces, in an effort to control the situation, are using unnecessary violence. I would like to say that Temuco now looks like a city that has just been bombed.

President Speaks

PY230307 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpt] President Augusto Pinochet today said that the future of the country is a choice between democracy or communism and not between dictatorship or democracy as advocated by some sectors. The president delivered a speech after meeting with community leaders of Temuco in the Spanish Center of the 1st day of his tour through the 9th Region of the country. The speech was delivered in the midst of serious incidents. The president called on the people to seriously consider the country's political situation. He said that apparently some sectors have forgotten the attacks that occurred just before 1973, when land that was expropriated was left in ruins, abandonment, and destruction. Pinochet emphasized that this is why the government is now demanding from those who pretend to use demagogical struggle and who are under a strong ideological subordination to define their position.

[Begin recording] We are asking these people to stop deceiving us. We already know what they did in the past. They are the same people who promised, supported, and endorsed the most nefarious acts in the country without facing up to their responsibilities.

Pinochet added that the government gives a different answer to those who want to work. He said that the government governs for Chile and that means it is working for Chile. Pinochet also said that the young students are deceived by Marxist-Leninist dialectics and semantics of the same people who in 1973 were ready to murder them and their parents.

[Begin recording] Only the terms have been changed. They talk of either dictatorship or democracy, when the real question is either democracy or communism. We have no doubt; our decision is democracy. [end recording]

ELN FACTION SIGNS AGREEMENT, JOINS TRUCE

PA222325 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Commanders of the Gerardo Valencia Cano Front, a faction of the self-styled National Liberation Army, ELN, have just signed an agreement with the Peace Commission in Bogota whereby the front joins the truce. The Valencia Cano Front operates in Cauca, Valle del Cauca, Narino, and a large sector of the Atlantic coast. John Agudelo Rios, president of the Peace Commission, said the following:

[Begin recording] This proves that our policy is still gaining momentum and will in turn strengthen the process. It is no secret that peace has really achieved its objectives. I believe that if we continue struggling we will achieve total peace within a short time. We are very satisfied that an ELN detachment has joined this peace. We welcome the members of the Valencia Cano Front to peace. [end recording]

ECOPETROL RESUMES DIRECT OIL EXPORTS

PA192012 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 15 Apr 86 p 9 A

[Excerpts] Colombia has renewed its direct oil exports. Ecopetrol [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise] has sold 1,150,000 barrels of crude oil. Shipments of this crude will begin on 20 April.

This is the first operation of this kind by Ecopetrol since it had to suspend crude exports in the mid-seventies when national production declined.

This oil comes from the several fields exploited directly by Ecopetrol or through association contracts. Thus, this includes part of the crude it owns in the Cano Limon oil field in Arauca, which President Betancur described last week as "a giant of universal importance." Ecopetrol is associated with the U.S. company Occidental in this oil field.

This operation is completely distinct from the operation begun in February by Occidental with oil from Orito. In that case Occidental is selling 17,000 barrels of oil per day from Orito on the world market. In exchange, it gives Ecopetrol a similar volume of its oil in Cano Limon.

Ecopetrol received purchase proposals from several international companies on 21 and 22 March in the framework of an open bid to sell the crude, which was awarded in the following way: Petrojamaica was awarded 300,000 barrels, to be shipped 5-7 May; Sumitomo 450,000 barrels, to be shipped 27-29 April; and Vanol 400,000 barrels, to be shipped 20-25 April.

BRIEFS

NEW SUPREME COURT OFFICIALS -- In elections many have described as surprising, Magistrate Pedro Alid Zoppi was elected new president of the Supreme Court of Justice yesterday. Jose Agustin Mendez and Luis Dario Velandia were elected vice presidents. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 14 Apr 86 p 1, 27 PA]

MOPOCO LEADER ON 'DETERIORATING' REGIME

PY182219 Buenos Aires Argentina Television Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpts] In Asuncion today a Paraguayan Government spokesman denied reports that Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner is about to resign. Miguel Angel Gonzalez Casabianca, leader of the opposition Colorado Popular Movement, Mopoco, who is presently visiting Buenos Aires, has presented his views on recent reports that have been issued in this regard.

[Begin Gonzalez Casabianca recording] There are clear indications that General Alfredo Stroessner's dictatorship is rapidly deteriorating and that it is presently confronting a credibility gap at both the international and national levels. It is obvious that the United States is promoting changes regarding the old military dictatorship. They are convinced that these dictatorships have for a long time prevented their people from exercising their political rights, and they have plundered our economies. The U.S. knows that they are the proper medium for promoting the birth of extremist trends, which in the end only postpone the solutions to the real problems that our countries are confronting.

Recently there has been an upsurge of social mobilization demanding the reinstatement of public rights, which have been suppressed by the dictatorship for a long time. In March and April there were two important events. Two political mobilizations, organized by the Authentic Liberal Radical Party [PLRA], took place in the interior of the country. One of them was held in Alfonso Loma, 120 km from Asuncion; and the other, held on 13 April, in San Jose de los Arroyos. In both cases security forces tried to block roads and prevent the people from gathering. But the civic force of these movements could not be controlled by security forces and the demonstrations were held amidst a violent repression conducted by the police forces.

The National Accord, which is an interparty Paraguayan democratic parties movement, is planning to hold another large civic rally on 14 May [the day of Paraguay's independence] in Asuncion to demand the restoration of democracy and support the national dialogue which has been instigated by the Catholic Church. [end recording]

PDC LEADER LUIS RESCK RETURNS AFTER 5-YEAR EXILE

PY202255 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2133 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Asuncion, 20 Apr (EFE) -- Luis Alfonso Resck, the exiled Paraguayan leader of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], today returned to Asuncion after 5 years in exile. He said he was returning "to help build democracy." Resck, 62, today returned to Paraguay from Buenos Aires. Last week the government of President Alfredo Stroessner lifted the order that sent him to exile in June 1981.

Resck said: "I am back without resentment, despite having suffered an unjust and painful exile." He was welcomed at the Asuncion airport by about 200 people amid strict police security that prevented many Resck sympathizers from getting to the airport. Resck, who was expelled by the government after supporting a Venezuelan congressional resolution condemning the Stroessner regime, indicated that "the Paraguayan people want to break the chains of oppression." He added: "We will be able to defeat corruption, lies and repression only if all Paraguayans unite around democracy through nonviolent acts." He went on to say that "the feeling of revolution is beginning to be felt deep in the souls of the Paraguayan people. A political change in accordance with the democratic ideals of the people is appearing."

Resck indicated that the Stroessner government "is breaking up" and suffering international pressures that favor a change of the regime that took over power in 1954. He added: "Paraguay must have a representative government of the people to become integrated into Latin America."

The PDC, which has not been legally recognized, interpreted Resck's return "as a contribution to the efforts of the multiparty National Accord and of the union organizations to achieve real democracy in Paraguay." Euclides Acevedo, a leader of renewal sector of Paraguayan social democracy, said that Resck's return is "the victory of the democratic resistance and the strength of the opposition and not of the weakness of the government." Emilio Forestieri, leader of the Radical Liberal Party (PLR), which is active in the government, said that "the primitive attitude of intolerance such as banishment and exile" is that which should be banished from Paraguay.

Representatives of the official Colorado Party said that they hope that Resck will act within the law and current political system.

In his first statements Resck also demanded that the government authorize the return of writer Augusto Roa Bastos and Domingo Laino, leader of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA). Roa Bastos and Laino were expelled from Paraguay in 1982 and cannot return, said Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro on 16 April when he confirmed Resck's permission to return.

Resck, Roa Bastos, and Laino were three Paraguayans who were expressly prohibited from returning to Paraguay when the Stroessner government authorized in 1983 the return of people living in exile. On that occasion the leaders of the Colorado Popular Movement (Mopoco), a dissident group of the official party who were expelled 20 years ago, decided to return.

LA TARDE Interview

PY221449 Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 21 Apr 86 p 10

[Interview with PDC leader Luis Alfonso Resck by unidentified reporter; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Why do you think the government allowed you to return?

[Resck] I believe the reasons are very clear. First, there is growing internal pressure, that is, the people are undergoing a process of change based on their determination and on their own conviction. It should be pointed out that the people have always struggled. Paraguay has been brought to the attention of the world, which is no longer deceived by disinformation. Within our country the barrier of fear has been overcome. There has been strong international pressure, but this does not mean there has been any kind of interference.

[Question] Where did this foreign pressure come from?

[Resck] From the FRG Christian Democratic Party. It was exerted not only on behalf of Resck, but for the entire Paraguayan people. It has sought to promote a change toward a state of law and to let the exiles, particularly Domingo Laino, Augusto Roa Bastos, and Resck, return. The process began with me. I believe Laino and Roa Bastos will soon follow because the people need them and because there is strong international awareness and, consequently, stronger support.

[Question] How did the FRG Christian Democratic Party apply pressure?

[Resck] It exerted strong pressure through its members in the government. There are other interests which also applied pressure. This is how it works. I cannot give any more details because I have simply been told that I could return. I have learned about the action taken in response to the charges that we have leveled at international forums like the OAS and the United Nations, to which the FRG belongs. I believe that it is not merely a right but an ethical and civic responsibility on the part of the FRG, for which I express thanks. The FRG was not previously aware of the situation in our country. As a democratic country ruled by a Christian government, the FRG seeks to respect Paraguayan sovereignty.

[Question] Do you think the government will give you all the guarantees to freely pursue your political activities?

[Resck] Not only do I believe this, but I also believe I have the right and the obligation to develop my political activities. I will try to do it, seeking to promote integration on the basis of honorable coexistence and respect for human rights. Only if we unite will we succeed in this task, only if we want peace, built upon justice, the law, freedom, and the ethical and moral values which are undergoing a crisis. This crisis can be solved through a national dialogue with the honorable participation of all political and social sectors. If this is not achieved, other methods may be used, though not violence. Another solution could be civil disobedience. More than a right, this is an obligation.

STROESSNER CHIDES ROMERO ARZA, SEIFART

PY130243 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 12 Apr 86 p 12

[Excerpt] President Alfredo Stroessner yesterday made an important comment on the current political situation during a meeting with the presidents of 25 Colorado Party precincts of Asuncion, who gave him a document expressing the loyalty of the Colorado Party rank-and-file to his government. The president said that Carlos Romero Arza and Deputy Angel Roberto Seifart "are two young men acting as members of the opposition, who instead of talking of the goodness and achievements of our government are criticizing the party and the government."

This comment is more specific than the term "deserters," which the president used on 1 April after his message to Congress, in reference to comments by Romero Arza and Seifart in public meetings. The president also said that the Colorado Party will not be weakened by the appearance of deserters because the rank-and-file of the National Republican Association, Colorado Party, and the Party's Executive Board support the government.

The president also discussed with the Colorado Party precinct presidents the issue of the political vigilante group. The president said that because peace prevails in the republic, it is not necessary to reactivate that group. He added that there is complete tranquillity and that only if peace is at stake would there be a need to resort to political vigilante groups.

REACTIONS NOTED TO U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

Colorado Party Approves

PY191744 Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 19 Apr 86

[From "The Voice of the Colorado Party" program]

[Excerpts] The democratic countries of the world should applaud and support the brave, firm, energetic, and appropriate decision of U.S. President Ronald Reagan in decidedly confronting the bloodthirsty and criminal terrorism headquartered in Libya. This decision implies the reassertion of a solid opposition, struggle, and combat against international terrorism, which is the armed branch of the insane communist doctrine. As our illustrious and outstanding leader, President Stroessner has always maintained one cannot fool around with the communists, with the subversive bandoliers, or with terrorism. On this issue one cannot beat around the bush: either we are firm in defending democracy and peace or weak and hesitant to the point of subjecting ourselves to the violence, anarchy, chaos, and misfortunes of Marxism.

For this reason one must support, contribute, and commend the brave attitude of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Only the useless idiots, the never-absent communist allies, or the mercenaries financed by subversion may criticize the chief of state of the leading nation of the western world. But we, Paraguayan citizens, and especially Colorado Party members, support his position, his decision, and resolution because communism is, has always been, and will continue to be the worst enemy of peace, liberty, justice, and democracy.

Terrorism is one of the worst plagues, and we must act against it as President Reagan did, with energy and determination, without hesitation or weakness. The free world must support the decision of the President of the United States, a country which through this action has finally abandoned that timid attitude it had maintained, especially during the sad times of peanut grower Carter when it granted the Soviet Union an unforgivable handicap which allowed the strengthening of the military tyranny in Cuba and created a new focus for the incubation of Marxism with Sandinism in Nicaragua.

The bitter experience of Jimmy Carter, the boss of that sinister Robert White [former ambassador to Paraguay], is now being bravely rectified by Ronald Reagan, and we are more than certain that with this appropriate anticommunist and antiterrorist reaction of the great northern nation, communist subversion -- that has been termed by President Stroessner as the cancer of the nations -- will start to crumble.

HOY Editorial Disapproves

PY161608 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 16 Apr 86 p 10

[Editorial by Humberto Dominguez Dibb: "Terrorism in the Name of Peace"]

[Text] The U.S. arrogance has reached such an alarming level that one cannot but repudiate it. What is currently happening in Libya is more proof that Reagan and his followers lost their minds a long time ago and that the Americans are trying to destroy the world.

If they try to fight terrorism with violence, they are doing nothing more than putting themselves in the position of those they repudiate. It should not be forgotten that terrorism from a gigantic state such as the U.S. Government is even more terrible and harmful.

Now that the world is enduring a commotion, it would have been nice to have heard the appealing voice of the largest country in the West to guide the people's feeling toward world peace. In addition to appealing words, it would have been good to have appealing actions. However, things are very different. We are seeing the return of U.S. terrorism. It seems that the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the bombings of defenseless German cities during World War II, are not enough. The cowboy continues to make sad notches in his Colt's butt. But for how long?

The action against Tripoli really hurts the feelings of humanity because it was so treacherous. An attack cannot be carried out against a people under the pretext of putting an end to a regime or a leader. The defense of peace does not require criminal acts such as the air raid on a civilian population and the treacherous killing of innocent citizens. We must stop this outrage. The bloodshed unleashed by irrational actions such as the one carried out by the Americans against Libya, under whatever pretext, can soon spread in this world which has, for a long time, stood at the doorstep of disaster because the world powers do not know how to exercise their leadership responsibility.

It is really sad and disgusting to see events such as the one occurring in Libya. There is no struggle for peace there; it is just one more milestone of the many criminal acts that have been committed in the name of holy peace. On this sad occasion I convey my sincere condolences to the Libyan people because they are feeling, in their own flesh, the terrorism of which they are not guilty. Once again U.S. intervention appears where it is not necessary. Once again the United States takes upon itself the role of self-appointed protector. This is the same protective role that it wants to play in Paraguay. And, Mr Clyde Taylor, is this type of terrorism that your country takes to other parts of the world the one you want to bring here where the 6th Fleet can never come? Before that happens, the Paraguayan people will have to be destroyed. From now on, the Yankee Gringo Americans will have to watch out.

BRIEFS

NEW YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR -- Filip Matic, new ambassador of Yugoslavia in Paraguay, today presented his credentials to President General Alfredo Stroessner. [Excerpt]
[Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 11 Apr 86 p 13 PY]

ARMY OFFICER PUNISHED -- Asuncion, 11 Apr (AFP) -- Army Captain Sindulfo Cabanas has been retired -- not discharged or expelled -- from the Armed Forces by a military court that found him to be involved in a drug transaction of 4.2 kg of cocaine worth \$20,000. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2208 GMT 12 Apr 86 PY]

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT-ELECT HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

PY221515 Lima America Television in Spanish 0215 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpts] According to Costa Rican President-elect Oscar Arias Sanchez, who has paid an official visit to Peru, he and President Alan Garcia Perez have discussed issues related to the quest for peace in Central America.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr Arias, what did you talk about with President Alan Garcia?

[Arias] The main issue was Central America, especially the quest for peace. [end recording]

Arias also went to Congress, where he was welcomed by Senate President Luis Alberto Sanchez, to whom the Costa Rican president-elect conveyed the greetings of his party's president, Jose Figueres. Before departing for his country, Oscar Arias held a press conference at the VIP room of Jorge Chavez International Airport, during which he announced the visit that Alan Garcia will pay to Costa Rica to attend his presidential inauguration on 8 May.

[Begin recording] [Arias] During this tour I have visited Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and now Peru. With this visit my short tour is over. We attach great importance not only to Contadora Group but also to the Support Group. The prestige of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and of the marvelous government and people of Peru, is very great throughout Latin America. The leaders of these countries today command a great deal of respect. I would like to say that I am very happy because President Alan Garcia has accepted our invitation to visit Costa Rica on 8 May when I will formally become president of the nation. On that occasion we will also have Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti, as well as three other presidents from Contadora Group countries who have already confirmed that they will attend. This will be a very favorable opportunity to get together, 1 month before the deadline for signing the Contadora Document. I am very satisfied with this tour, because I believe it has given me the chance to make very important contacts that will help attain peace in Central America.

[Unidentified reporter] Besides the Latin American presidents of Argentina, Uruguay and Peru, have any other presidents confirmed their presence in Costa Rica and have any countries refused to sign the Contadora Document?

[Arias] So far no country has stated definitely that it will not sign. Nicaragua initially had some objections, but it has promised to reconsider its initial position after the meeting in Panama on 6 April, and we all hope that it will change its mind so that all Central American countries will be able to sign this document.

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Arias] Once the Contadora document is signed there will be no further justification for U.S. military aid for the contras or for Soviet-Cuban aid to insurgent forces in Central America. I believe this is our main objective in signing this document. I would like to make it clear that we have declared Costa Rica neutral. This means that we do not want to get involved in belligerent activities in Central America. This is what we want, but more than a mere desire it is a promise: Under the Oscar Arias administration the territory of Costa Rica will never be used by irregular groups struggling against a Central American government. I will never consent to or tolerate this. [end recording]

REPORT ON VISIT BY COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT-ELECT

PY200219 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0019 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Montevideo, 19 Apr (EFE) -- Costa Rican President-elect Oscar Arias Sanchez said today that "a last effort must be made" to achieve peace in Central America and warned that "time, as well as patience, is running out." Arias Sanchez, 44, who is paying a 24-hour official visit to Uruguay, stated today that "there is no alternative but to sign the act" of Contadora for peace and cooperation in the area. Arias, who believes that the crisis in the region "is part of the East-West conflict," stated that "Damocles' sword hangs over Central America."

The Costa Rican president-elect met today with President Julio Maria Sanguinetti at the Anchorena residence, 200 km west of Montevideo, where he arrived this morning from Buenos Aires. Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, who attended the meeting, together with Costa Rican Foreign Minister-designate Rodrigo Madrigal, stated that the situation in Central America was the "major subject" of the meeting.

During a press conference in Montevideo, Arias Sanchez recalled that the Contadora and Support Groups met recently in Panama and set 6 June as the deadline for the signing of the act. The Costa Rican president-elect stated: "We must make one final effort. We Latin Americans must work fast to eliminate any obstacle that might prevent the signing of the act." He said that after that, "the most important thing will be to verify the act, to see that what has been signed is fulfilled."

Asked about possible obstacles to the signing of the act, the future Costa Rican president criticized the attitude of the Sandinist government of Nicaragua, which refused to negotiate with the opposition and noted that "that attitude does not help by any means."

The president-elect stated that the Colombian, Venezuelan, Panamanian, Argentine, Peruvian, and Uruguayan presidents will attend his inauguration on 8 May. Arias asserted that there is "no" chance that Costa Rica, which dismantled its army in 1948, will have an armed force again. He emphasized that during his administration, "we will make effective the neutral stance of our country."

Regarding the use of Costa Rican territory by anti-Sandinist rebels, Arias stated that if that occurred, it was always "behind the back" of the San Jose government and without its approval. The president-elect noted the difficulties of the Costa Rican police in controlling the 320-km border between the two countries and estimated that between 80 to 100 Nicaraguan citizens seek refuge in his country every day.

Uruguay, together with Argentina, Peru, and Brazil, forms the Support Group of the Contadora Group. Since 1983 the Contadora Group has been seeking a negotiated solution to the Central American crisis.

Uruguayan Vice President Enrique Tarigo tonight held a reception for Arias Sanchez. The Costa Rican president-elect is scheduled to leave Montevideo at 0900 tomorrow for Lima, where he will meet with Peruvian President Alan Garcia.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE ON U.S.-LIBYAN CONFLICT

PA221237 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 17 Apr 86 p 2

[Communique issued by the Secretariat of Foreign Relations in Mexico City on 16 April]

[Text] "The Mexican Government has observed with great concern the violent situation affecting the Mediterranean area, which endangers international peace and security. This regrettable situation has created unrest and consternation in the international community, as efforts to achieve a political solution and avoid an escalation of violence have failed.

"Mexico has repeatedly maintained that the use of force must not replace peaceful means to solve controversies, as established by international law, or the obligation to turn to the competent organizations within the United Nations. The United Nations is in charge of preventing violations of international law and, as the case may be, deciding the measures that should be adopted to punish illegal actions such as terrorism.

"On several occasions the Mexican Government has strongly condemned terrorist actions. Today it insists on the need for the international community to adopt effective measures to combat this despicable crime. The Mexican Government deplores the use of war-like or terrorist actions because, in addition to being contrary to the obligations assumed by the member-states of the United Nations in the San Francisco Charter, they are a serious threat to international peace and affect the fulfillment of international law and diplomatic negotiations, turning instead to the use of force as a means of solving conflicts.

"The Mexican Government calls on the sides in conflict to end their reciprocal actions of force, which can only aggravate the situation and cause the loss of more lives."

SECURITY MEASURES REINFORCED AT AIRPORTS

PA221935 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Security measures have been intensified since yesterday at the airport in Mexico City, as well as in other cities that will also be sites of the world soccer tournament. The Federal Highway Police will collaborate with the Airports and Auxiliary Services [Aeropuertos y Servicios Auxiliares] by providing 10 patrol cars and 1 helicopter to reinforce the security measures at the Benito Juarez Airport.

The five phases of the security plan to be implemented for the upcoming world soccer tournament should be complete by 30 May.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- President Miguel de la Madrid today announced that he had named the following new ambassadors: for Panama, Carlos Blanck Jinojose, and for Bulgaria, Jaime Fernandez McGregor. He also appointed Luisa Maria Leal consul general in Barcelona, Spain. [Summary] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0030 GMT 19 Apr 86 FL]

COSTA RICAMONGE ON HABIB MEETING, ESQUIPULAS SUMMIT

PA221307 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] U.S. Special Envoy Philip Habib wanted to know the government's opinion and plans regarding the signing of the Contadora Group document for peace and cooperation in Central America, Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has reported. Habib, who has visited Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador, arrived in Costa Rica on 20 April. That evening he met with President Luis Alberto Monge and Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez.

Monge said they exchanged views on the regional crisis and that Mr Habib did not convey any specific message on U.S. policy. The president said that the idea of creating a Central American parliament is still unpolished. Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo has convoked a summit of Central American presidents to discuss regional matters. Monge believes that the outstanding issue on the Esquipulas summit agenda is the creation of the parliament. However, he believes that the concept has not been fully developed as it is not clear if the parliament will be elected by popular vote in each of the area countries or under the supervision of a Central American electoral tribunal. He briefed President Reagan's envoy, Mr Habib, on all of this.

Although President Monge acknowledged that Nicaragua's posture regarding the signing of the document was discussed during the meeting, he said no definite conclusion on what the Sandinists will do was reached. We must wait to see if Nicaragua changes its position and signs the peace document on 6 June. However, everything we said on the matter was speculative in nature, Monge said. He did not elaborate on the various topics he and Mr Habib discussed but did indicate that the Central American problem and the Contadora Group process for peace in the area were the main topics of the meeting. Habib left the country for Colombia and Venezuela. There were reports that he will go to Nicaragua.

MONGE: NO REQUEST FROM ENVOYS FOR MORE PROTECTION

PA221546 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge has said that so far no embassy or diplomatic mission has requested special protection or greater vigilance. Despite the unfortunate explosion of the grenade near the U.S. consulate last week, Costa Rica continues to be viewed as a peaceful country, where terrorism has been unable to extend and sink its claws as it has unfortunately been able to do in other nations, the president added. President Monge said that public security authorities have made available to the diplomatic missions the protection that they might require, but for the time being he is not aware that they have requested any special vigilance.

REAGAN DECISION TO ATTACK LIBYA PRAISED

PA221955 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 16 Apr 86 p 14a

[Editorial: "In Legitimate Defense"]

[Excerpts] Whatever the political view about President Reagan and particularly about his decision to attack the backbone of world terrorism -- Al-Qadhdhafi -- there is no doubt that the U.S. leader acted with exceptional courage and clear coherence.

To these undeniable virtues as a statesman one must now add the legal and moral bases of his conduct in this historic episode. Since Reagan took office, he has branded Al-Qadhdhafi as the person responsible for all the misfortunes in northern Africa and as the band leader, mastermind, and bankroller of international terrorism. Al-Qadhdhafi has trained legions of terrorists and has poured his numerous resources into the groups and governments dedicated to terrorism in Latin America -- Nicaragua being one of his favorites -- Europe, or the Middle East.

If the attack against Libya on the Gulf of Sidra marked a new phase in the struggle against terrorism, the bombing of Al-Qadhdhafi's quarters the day before yesterday constitutes the culmination of an ongoing plan in which the principle of legitimate defense against terrorism stands out. This is not a new phase but the consolidation of a strategy supported by Article 51 of the UN Charter. In this regard, there is no doubt that there is a moral link between the UN resolutions on terrorism, human rights, peace, and the exercise of the right to legitimate defense against a state that proclaims itself terrorist and thus declares a constant state of war against mankind, particularly against the democratic nations.

In the 1930's Europe, fearing reprisals from Hitler, took cover behind silence and diplomatic rites of appeasement and signing of peace documents. Almost 50 years later mankind must choose between coexistence with terrorism -- a favorite arm of Marxism-Leninism or Islamic fundamentalism -- or survival through the exercise of the sacred right to legitimate defense either collectively or unilaterally. Once again it has been the United States which, in view of a socialist Europe, overcome by fear, opportunism, and the decline of its values, comes out in defense of civilization.

A new phase in the history of mankind since World War II might be beginning thanks to President Reagan: the forsaking or abandoning of the policy of fear in favor of the dignity and the rescue of man in the face of the reign of terrorism, Marxist-Leninist totalitarianism, autocratic despotism, and drug trafficking, the sole denominator of which is contempt for man.

FUTURE FOREIGN MINISTER ON ARIAS' S.A. TOUR

PA221556 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Future Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto has denied that President-elect Oscar Arias Sanchez' South American tour, which ended last night, had the objective of isolating the United States. He stressed that the topics discussed with the South American presidents and foreign ministers have been previously broached with the Reagan administration.

Madrigal Nieto said he was pleased with the results of the trip, and he stressed that the presidential summit proposed by Arias Sanchez on 8 May has the objective of seeking a formula for peace. The future foreign minister also said that the visit to Bolivia was canceled for protocol reasons and difficulties in the connecting flights. He explained that the possibility of visiting La Paz came up a day before the tour began and that, rather than being an official visit, it was going to be a technical stopover during which Arias Sanchez would speak with President Paz Estenssoro. However, when they arrived in South America it was seen that there were difficulties in getting the connecting flights and it would have meant a number of changes in the protocol of the countries visited. Madrigal Nieto also said that it would have been improper to visit a country that is not a member of the Support Group because the tour was only to include the member countries of that group.

DIPLOMATS BRIEFED ON CONTADORA DEVELOPMENTS

PA221331 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has briefed the ambassadors of European countries on the Costa Rican Government's position regarding the Contadora process and the developments of the past several weeks. Gutierrez said that he used various documents to explain Costa Rica's position on the regional crisis and what is expected of the meeting of Central American presidents in late May in Esquipulas, Guatemala. Gutierrez gave the briefing at the prompting of various ambassadors who wished to be brought up to date on the peace process and the latest developments in the Contadora Group. The ambassadors of the Latin American countries will also be briefed, during a meeting set for Tuesday afternoon. The briefings seek to keep the ambassadors abreast of Costa Rica's position on each of the Contadora Group's actions for peace. Similar briefings were held several months ago. This way the ambassadors will be better equipped to inform their governments of developments here because they will have a better understanding of Costa Rica's position.

GUATEMALAYOUTHS DEMONSTRATE AT EMBASSY IN SUPPORT OF REAGAN

PA222002 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 22 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] A group of Guatemalan youths staged a brief demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala to express their support for President Ronald Reagan's policy toward Libya and to express their strong criticism of the behavior of Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, Libyan chief of state who has been accused of supporting terrorist actions. The expressions of support for the "Reagan policy" were voiced shortly after-noon yesterday. This contrasted with the way the government of Christian Democrat Vinicio Cerezo viewed not only Libya's attitude but also the use of force by the powerful United States.

The youths carried placards and chanted slogans in favor of the U.S. Government. One stated: "Stop terrorism; we support Reagan-Bush." Another harshly criticized the action of the head of the Libyan people's revolution. Although the demonstrators did not interrupt vehicular traffic in front of the embassy on La Reforma Avenue and 7th Street in Zone 10, using a large sign, they asked motorists to honk their horns in support of their demonstration.

HONDURASMEXICAN PAPER INTERVIEWS AZCONA ON LIBYA, CONTRAS

PA221356 Paris AFP in Spanish 2044 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Apr (AFP) -- In an interview published today by the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR, Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo said that "the elimination of Al-Qadhdhafi, who is a world threat," is necessary. "Any Libyan I catch, if I can, I will order executed. If a Libyan terrorist is arrested, he will not leave Honduras alive," the president stressed.

After defending the U.S. raid against Libya, Azcona Hoyo also described as morally justifiable President Ronald Reagan's request for funds from the U.S. Congress to support the contras in Nicaragua. "It is not amoral," Azcona Hoyo indicated, "if he believes that the current Nicaraguan Government represents a threat to the U.S. security and that Marxism might spread to Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Mexico."

Azcona Hoyo denied that Honduras serves as the U.S. "springboard" to intervene in Nicaragua, and at the same time he said that he was powerless to expel the contras from the country. "Even if Honduras wanted to expel them from its territory," he added, "it would be extremely difficult, because they enter and leave the country through very rough terrain and an approximately 76-km long border."

President Clarifies Remarks

PA221910 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Interview with President Jose Azcona by Milton Mateo; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Mateo] We have President Azcona here with us. Sir: What can you tell about this?

[Azcona] I granted Mr Diaz an interview, and my tone during that interview was not as harsh as it appeared in the newspaper. The interview took place before the United States attacked Libya. I did not say and I maintain that Mr al-Qadhdhafi was a threat to world peace because of the threats he was making right and left that he would strike at the Americans and that he was going to attack U.S. bases in Spain, France, and Italy. This is indeed a threat to world peace.

With regard to the Libya affair, I stated in response to a question that cited reports that the Libyans were planning to stage acts of terrorism against Honduras that if we capture foreign terrorists in Honduras we will naturally apply the full weight of the law against them. The death penalty does not exist in Honduras. However, the law will be applied most rigorously against them, whether they are Libyans or any other nationality. No terrorist is entitled to come to Honduras to plant bombs or stage attacks.

[Mateo] Sir: Has the Honduran Government taken the necessary measures to deal with these threats?

[Azcona] Security measures have been adopted. However, I do not believe that the Libyans will come to Honduras to carry out acts of terrorism. I get the impression they are more interested in staging these in Europe. They are nearer. In any event, it seems that [words indistinct] are more attractive to them. I do not believe, however, that terrorists must be countered by treating them as they treat others, no matter where they come from, or whether they are right-wingers. No one has the right to kill others with impunity.

[Mateo] Sir: Are you saying that your statements were distorted?

[Azcona] Yes, to a certain extent. I continue to maintain that Mr al-Qadhdhafi is a threat to world peace, because -- and let me point out that I said this before the attack against Libya -- every day one reads about threats by this gentleman.

One reads that they are going to attack Americans on the streets, even in U.S. cities, that U.S. military bases in Europe and England would be the targets of Libya's bombs and missiles. A person who speaks like that is a threat to the world. I continue to maintain that.

[Mateo] The CBS network in the United States reported that President Ortega has advised you that Nicaragua would be invaded to fight the contras. [sentence as heard]

[Azcona] That is not true. President Ortega spoke with me....[changes thought] attempted to speak with me on Friday, no, on Saturday, and we were unable to speak. We spoke on Sunday. He called me to say that he knew that a meeting of vice presidents would take place in Costa Rica at the urging of President Monge and that they emphatically protested the fact that Nicaragua had not been invited. I took the opportunity to tell him that I knew that helicopters were flying over [Honduras]. At that precise moment we still did not have full confirmation of the incursion, but we did know that Nicaraguan helicopters were flying over Honduran territory and I told him about that. He said he knew nothing about that, to which I replied that he should check it out because the situation did in fact exist. The discussion was quite cordial and smooth. Neither of the two parties got upset. However, there was no reference to the other thing. That is impossible.

[Mateo] What about your admission that there definitely are contra camps in Honduras?

[Azcona] No. What I said was that the contras enter and leave Honduras, that the border is very long, that it runs along very rough, unpopulated terrain, and that it would be very costly for us to maintain 10 or 12 battalions there to guard the border. All that would do would be to cover the Sandinists' backs. We said that and we maintain it.

[Mateo] Does that mean that the Honduran Government continues to be a victim of misinformation internationally?

[Azcona] It is all quite clear. The Sandinist government exploits its situation very well. It portrays Nicaragua as a small country that is victim of a superpower, the United States. That gains sympathy for Nicaragua. Honduras is perceived as an ally of the superpower of the North, thus we generate less sympathy than the Sandinists. However, Honduras is the real victim because Honduras did not provoke that situation in Nicaragua. It is not our fault that refugees are abandoning Nicaragua in waves and coming to Honduras; that because of the problems on the border our people are having to abandon their home towns and settle in other places, creating many social problems. We are victims of the situation. It is not our fault that Somoza oppressed the Nicaraguan people for 25 years or that revolution turned into government that also [words indistinct].

That is not meddling in Nicaragua's affairs. [Words indistinct] freedoms. There must be a reason for the refugees and counterrevolution.

[Mateo] Does that mean that the Hondurans are victims of an aggression by the Salvadoran guerrillas and now by the Sandinists?

[Azcona] We have more or less resolved our political problems, though not our economic or social problems. We are attempting to resolve them. I believe that all of the Hondurans are intent on that and want to see those problems resolved. The other problems are a result of the domestic situations in the neighboring countries. We are not victims of any one, but of the irregular state of affairs in Central America. We have said this clearly. During the last meeting of the Contadora Group, our foreign secretary went to the last meeting ready to sign the Panama commitment with the consensus of the other countries of the Contadora Group and the Support Group. It appears that the Sandinist government instructed its foreign minister not to sign.

We have said time and again that Honduras wants to live in peace. We are not going to declare war on Nicaragua, nor will we be a springboard. However, neither will we devote the resources we have to covering the Sandinists' back. That would be a major stupidity in view of the many needs Honduras has.

[Mateo] Sir: Speaking of needs, will your administration be able to withstand the pressure and economic demands of the various groups?

[Azcona] We are examining the situation, making decisions. We will make progress. We are working. It is almost 2100 now and I am still in my office. Even if you do not want to believe it, I am currently examining the budget controls; I just finished reviewing the budget control for the first semester for all the independent government agencies and their expense accounts. I am also analyzing the budget controls for the ministries. I address all matters that must be dealt with.

As you can see we are working, and I am making sure my government team works. Naturally, the problems are serious ones. Perhaps not all of them will be resolved. We have already adopted many measures that we will report on 30 April to the farmers sector and industrialists. On 30 April I will appear before the country so that people see that it is not that the government is not working, as some have insinuated. We are working at full steam. We have taken measures that had not been taken in many years. We have the case of lumber, for example. The lumber sector wanted an opportunity to market lumber and no decision was made for 2 or 3 years. The decision was reached now. It is the same with the cotton industry and other things. We have opened 1,039 teaching positions this year. I have the list by departments before me. These are concrete measures.

[Mateo] Sir: Several days ago political and business leaders said that your government lacks direction.

[Azcona] [chuckles] Someone said that once, and it seems everybody else picked up on it. We have direction. We have always had it. During my campaign I defined my government action plan very clearly. However, they believe that a government action plan requires a 13- or 15-volume document. A government action plan is a diagnosis we obtained from Consulplan Higher Council of Economic Planning].

The measures and goals were taken from there. We have always had those goals. We said that this administration's priorities would be employment, education, health, land reform, housing, and urban development. All of this is taking shape. Concrete actions have already been taken in each of those areas. For example, in employment, we have created jobs in Secopt [Secretariat of Communications, Public Works, and Transportation]. Eight million [unit not specified] were allotted to develop small industry through the oil tax surplus. Out of that same fund 2 million were allotted to increase manpower in Secopt. We allotted 1.5 million for the civic center; 5 million for the INVA [not further identified] because the construction of housing fulfills two goals: On the one hand it helps alleviate the housing shortage, and it is the best source of employment for unskilled workers. Anyone can use a pick, shovel, and wheelbarrow. We have taken measures regarding the cotton industry to promote employment.

The measure on the meat, subsidizing the meat producer; the lumber affair. We are going to set into motion the fifth project to expand Cemento de Honduras. On Wednesday or Thursday we will have a meeting of the economic team to make that decision.

Regarding education, we have already taken concrete measures. The budget of revenue and expenses of the state for 1986 contemplated the creation of 400 teaching positions. We have opened 1,039 positions. That measure was already taken. Regarding health, the vaccination campaign already began. The national health policy has already been established. Consuplan has already established the nation's housing policy. The plan for employment is almost complete. It lists 44 projects. I do not see how people can say we are not working. Maybe there has been a lack of publicity. We have done poorly in that area, and will try to do something about this.

[Mateo] Has your press office failed you?

[Azcona] No. Perhaps we have failed in that regard.

[Mateo] Sir: The Honduran community is very concerned about the crime wave sweeping the country. Crimes are increasingly more brutal and dramatic, including the one that happened at El Hatillo, where five people were murdered. Are you concerned about this situation? Have you issued instructions to guarantee more vigilance throughout the country?

[Azcona] Today we spoke with the commander in chief of the Armed Forces and with the commander of the Public Security Forces about this. The two, General Humberto Regalado Hernandez and Colonel Wilfredo Sanchez, are very concerned about this, because these are crimes without precedent in Honduras. There were usually crimes of passion or under the effects of alcohol. However, crimes like last Friday's, when five people were handcuffed and later murdered, with the apparent intention of burning the victims later, or crimes in which a house is set on fire, these crimes have not happened in Honduras before. We are certainly worried. I spoke with the president of the Supreme Court today and that court will apply a hard line, respecting our laws, naturally. The courts will sentence the convicts with the full rigor of the law.

[Mateo] It has been confirmed that you will go to Washington in June.

[Azcona] That is correct. I believe it will be in June because in May we will attend the inauguration of Costa Rica's president Arias. We also have the trip to Esquipulas for the summit of Central American presidents. We will go to the United States in June.

[Mateo] The microphones of Voz de Honduras are yours so you may add anything you like.

[Azcona] Greetings to the Honduran people. Be calm. We have problems, but the Hondurans must resolve them through effort. The government is working to resolve those big problems that are not easy to resolve. We have the best goodwill and desire to resolve them.

LABOR LEADER ON U.S. CONTRA AID, FOREIGN POLICY

PA221603 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 21 Apr 86 p 27

[Text] "We are not for or against the \$100 million in aid that U.S. President Reagan is requesting for the Nicaraguan rebels. If that aid is used to find a political solution, it is acceptable. However, if it is for an armed confrontation it would foster even greater contradictions in the area," Felicito Avila said yesterday. Avila, secretary general of the General Central Organization of Workers (CGT), believes that anything that may draw us further away from a political solution, especially regarding Nicaragua, will have consequences that will involve all of Central America.

For that reason he felt that the aid that must be given by the various countries should be in the form of logistical support so the conflict is democratically solved.

When the labor leader was asked about how Honduras would become involved if the contra aid arrives, he said that in the face of any reinforcement of the anti-Sandinists they would have to find a place of refuge from which to engage in confrontation. In that case, if the neighboring countries lack a firm foreign policy, they will become involved. "Honduras urgently needs a firmer foreign policy, because it is locally and internationally known that it could become involved in the conflict. During the first days of this administration, nothing has been settled. Although President Jose Azcona has hinted at what his foreign policy will be, no benefits have been received," Avila said.

Likewise, he remarked that he concurs with President Jose Azcona Hoyo that Nicaraguans have the solution to their problems because they have a right to self-determination, but that the people need an accessible means to participate in decision-making process.

The labor leader said that the Contadora Group is the most reasonable path, as it is a Latin America force proposing political solutions. "When Nicaragua adopts a position alien to the Latin American context, it is responding to an East-West confrontation and is not on the path of a Central American solution," he said.

VICE PRESIDENT: CONTRAS 'EXCUSE' FOR SANDINISTS

PA221614 Paris AFP in Spanish 0007 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 21 Apr (AFP) -- Vice President Jaime Rosenthal Oliva stated today that if the Nicaraguan guerrilla movement broke up, this would entail "serious internal problems for the Sandinist government," because the government is held together by using the contras as an excuse.

"The existence of the contras is keeping the Sandinists in power, because this gives them a pretext for keeping the people unemployed and with no economic development, based on this war situation that they themselves have created," he said. The Honduran Government recently acknowledged the presence of contra camps in the southern part of the country.

Meanwhile, Rosenthal Oliva said that Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica have already voiced their commitment to sign the Contadora document on 6 June and that, apparently, "Nicaragua will also sign it."

Rosenthal Oliva pointed out that during the forthcoming presidential summit to be held in Esquipulas on 23 May, the Central American presidents "will analyze the political situation with the purpose of achieving peace" in the area. "To this effect," he pointed out, "the other Central American countries are hoping the Nicaraguan Government will be understanding."

The Esquipulas meeting is for the purpose of discussing the creation of a Central American parliament and the possibility of reorganizing the CACM so that it will "operate and benefit all the peoples of the region on an equal basis."

ANALYSTS CRITICIZE PRESIDENT AZCONA'S CABINET

PA162007 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Excerpts] After being in office nearly 3 months, President Jose Azcona Hoyo's cabinet has not been able to do any better than the cabinet members of former President Roberto Suazo Cordoba. Some ministers are just obeying orders, others are opposed to labor unions, some are conservatives, and others are closely linked to the gasoline business. Radio America analysts have noted that of the entire cabinet, there are only three ministers who might do a good job, and some might soon be leaving their posts.

The analysis prepared by the Center of Honduran Documents adds that many of the secretaries of state were appointed due to political parties' recommendations or pressure. The influential secretary of the Presidency, Celeo Arias, has already given evidence of his lack of management, as his participation at the Cohdefor [Honduran Corporation for Forest Development] was a true disaster. Besides, the analysts point out, his appointment to the Security Council was not well-received by the Armed Forces.

Natural Resources Secretary Rodrigo Castillo has been regarded as a terrible administrator, and, according to the report, he is not trusted by some international organizations. Communications, Public Works, and Transportation Secretary Juan Fernando Lopez is considered an impulsive man who is well-known for his rash actions and strong opposition to the country's labor union movement. His only advantage is the fact he has good political support from the northern coastal area of the country.

The Center of Honduran Documents also describes Finance and Public Credit Secretary Efraim Bu Giron as the person least qualified for that post; he is not trusted by the president and is unable to negotiate well. Economy and Commerce Secretary Reginaldo Panting is the person who received the most important concession from Azcona for ALIPO [People's Liberal Alliance] and was appointed to please the northern coastal area businessmen. Foreign Secretary Carlos Lopez Contreras will soon be leaving his post, as a result of the recent fall of his cousin, former Armed Forces Chief General Walter Lopez, who pressured for his appointment.

According to the same report, there are only three cabinet members who do not have a previous record of being poor managers or unqualified and might be able to do a good job: Public Health Secretary Ruben Villeda Bermudez, Public Education Secretary Elisa Valle de Martines, and Government and Justice Secretary Raul Elvir Colindres. Culture and Tourism Secretary Arturo Rendon was not analyzed in this interesting report.

Meanwhile, the leaders of the National Council of Honduran Workers and Peasants, Conoch, will demand a meeting with President Azcona Hoyo because the government has not fulfilled any of the promises made to that sector. The Azcona administration is ruining labor policies by carrying out mass dismissals; does not fulfill its foreign policy of remaining neutral in the region; and has not done anything with regard to agrarian reform. Likewise, the administration has not kept its promises in the fields of health, education, and housing, and therefore the group will demand a meeting prior to exerting pressure on the new regime.

Concerning foreign policy, Conoch feels that greater efforts must be made so that Honduras truly observes a neutrality doctrine, particularly in regard to Nicaragua's internal political problems. The group will demand a dignified stand in defense of our sovereignty when Honduras resorts to The Hague to present its border problem with El Salvador.

NICARAGUAVICE PRESIDENT REITERATES STAND ON CONTADORA

PA221459 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 19 Apr 86 p 7

[Text] "The U.S. people's protests and the demonstrations by U.S. religious and intellectual sectors against the \$100 million for the former Somozist guardsmen supported by President Ronald Reagan are important but unfortunately they are not enough because the struggle is very complex and the political manipulation is very strong." This was stated to EL NUEVO DIARIO by Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado, who said that all the discussions and the maneuvers in the U.S. Congress really have the same objective, which is the dismantling of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. That is why, the vice president added, I do not see any possibility that the \$100 million will not be approved, as long as that aggression continues.

"For peace to exist, the U.S. Government must stop attacking Nicaragua," he said, adding: "Nicaragua will sign the Contadora commitment document if the United States stops that aggression." "The meeting of vice presidents and presidents of the region in Guatemala will mainly show that the Central Americans, independent of the ideologies that we maintain, are capable of meeting to discuss our problems and to find solutions," Ramirez Mercado stated to EL NUEVO DIARIO. Sergio Ramirez Mercado stressed the importance of Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo's proposal for a meeting of Central American presidents in Esquipulas on 18 May to find a solution to the common problems. Regarding the meeting, he said that the agenda has been approved to discuss the achievement of peace in the region as well as economic topics.

Regarding alleged statements by Brazilian diplomats to the effect that Nicaragua will sign the Contadora peace document, Vice President Ramirez Mercado reiterated the recent statements of President Daniel Ortega, who said that our country will continue the discussions in the Contadora Group, something that has been viewed as very positive by the members of that group and of the support group. Nevertheless, he said that the principle of simultaneity must be applied in the sense that Nicaragua would sign the document and the U.S. Government would stop all aggression against our country. He stressed that Nicaragua will not sign the document as long as the U.S. Government does not guarantee a stop to that unjust aggression. Regarding the exclusion of Nicaragua from the recent meeting of economic integration ministers of Central America in San Jose at the invitation of the outgoing Costa Rican Government, he commented that no agreement can be reached without the participation of our country. This viewpoint has been admitted by President Luis Alberto Monge, he said.

Ramirez Mercado told EL NUEVO DIARIO that after Nicaragua established its position on the signing of the Contadora document on Saturday, 12 April the revolutionary government got in touch with the Contadora Group and it has described Nicaragua's willingness to continue making efforts for reaching agreements that will lead to peace as excellent.

U.S. HOUSE REJECTION OF CONTRA AID 'TRICKERY'

PA190240 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 17 Apr 86 p 3

[Editorial: "Trickery Does Not Change Aggressiveness"]

[Text] The solution according to the typical politicking style in the U.S. Congress is represented by a barely concealed Democrat-Republican consensus to continue the war.

The rejection of the amendment for external budget allocations -- or complementary tax law -- which included the \$100 million for the counterrevolutionaries, is a move to save these millions from Reagan's veto on the other measures included in the package rejected.

It could be said that Reagan has achieved an indirect political victory because his request is safe and will again be presented separately. In this way, the approval of the desired funds is only a matter of time. This does not pose any insurmountable obstacle for Reagan to continue war.

Everything will continue the same, in a "covert" way, as it has since 1981. Nothing essential has changed. The Democrats participated in Reagan's aggressive project through trickery, as it is traditional in the U.S. Congress. Consequently, we have no reason to imagine that the possibility of being more harshly and openly attacked by the United States has changed. This also means that with the possibility that the danger will take a more brutal shape. The Nicaraguan people must reaffirm their determination for defense with a greater commitment in the military (army, militias, self-defense in war zones, and contributions from the rearguard to the logistics of the war fronts) and the rearguard (production, civilian defense, political mobilization, and revolutionary vigilance).

All the people should be oriented to defense, fully aware that although the growing imperialist terrorism against Libya is a clear threat to our country, it will never be a deterrent to force us into surrender. We do not want this bloody blackmail against progressive mankind, and specifically against our country, to become a fateful reality, much less an occasion to surrender our banners of freedom, independence, and sovereignty.

U.S. MILITARY MANEUVERS 'INTIMIDATION,' 'BLACKMAIL'

PA192227 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 18 Apr 86 p 10

[Article by Ernesto Aburto M.]

[Text] Yesterday U.S. military engineers in Honduras completed construction of an airfield for large warplanes in Gracias a Dios Department, only 18 km from Nicaragua. The threatening infrastructure completes the first phase of the "Cabanas 86" maneuvers, which began last February with the participation of Honduras. In May the second phase will allow 4,500 Marines and an equal number of Honduran soldiers "to play war," with shelling and bombing as close to Nicaragua as the "Rigoberto Lopez Perez" stadium is to EL NUEVO DIARIO.

Ever since "Halcon-Vista" in 1981, the endless series of joint maneuvers have failed to frighten Nicaragua, but they have "acclimated" a little more than 80,000 marines for war in Central America. During the maneuvers military structures needed to invade Nicaragua were also installed in Honduras and El Salvador, and that is disturbing because of the current bombing of Libya and Congress' approval of aid the contras, which will be decided in the next few hours.

A historic base for today's intensive military maneuvers is the U.S. policy of intimidation and blackmail, which was shown in the increased aggression in 1983, when the contras increased the quantity and quality of their actions and President Reagan responded to the Nicaraguan peace proposal by rehearsing a blockade of our ports in the Atlantic and Pacific. A naval fleet headed by the aircraft carriers Ranger, and Coral Sea and the battleship New Jersey, participated in that "mock" blockade.

Immediately afterward, in that same year, the famous "Big Pine" I and II maneuvers began, with the construction of camps, airports and military roads near Nicaragua.

They created the conditions in Honduras for that country's Army to support El Salvador in its fight against the guerillas.

Actually, the year most plagued with joint military maneuvers was 1984. The "Guardians of the Gulf" maneuvers from May to June in the Golfo de Fonseca were intended to detect alleged Nicaraguan arms trafficking to the Salvadoran guerrillas. The so-called "Air-Sea" maneuvers involved the participation of the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy and ended with tremendous bombing in the waters near Andres y Providencia. Likewise, operations "Lempira" and "Emergency Alert" and others were succeeded by the "Terencio Sierra" maneuvers in 1985 and the current "Cabanas" maneuvers.

Aggressive Achievements

The maneuvers have fulfilled tactical objectives that are highly valued in the aggressive policy. The Pentagon says they have improved the capacity and technical ability to carry out multinational military operations in Central America, thereby continuing the "standardization" process of joint operational procedures with emphasis on amphibious landings and the transportation of troops by air.

Likewise, it has prepared the physical, political, and military conditions for the development of an invasion of Nicaragua and El Salvador, utilizing Honduran military power and whatever the contras could do. Finally, each maneuver has also served to strengthen the Honduran military arsenal and, in violation of the law, to improve the training of the contras, equip them better, and cover up their incursions into Nicaraguan territory.

Nicaragua Is Prepared

Nevertheless, Nicaragua is not frightened, and with outstanding calm it has so far avoided being entrapped by the military provocations that have sought to draw it into an unequal war. In fact, each maneuver has served for us to better evaluate the forces of the great aggressor, our defense preparations, and inflame the masses with revolutionary patriotism.

PPSC LEADER ON EFFECTS OF LIBYAN-U.S. CONFLICT

PA190146 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Apr 86 p 5

[Text] "The FSLN must immediately implement extensive political measures, not to convince President Reagan, but to maintain the little international political space it has left," Mauricio Diaz, president of the Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC], has stated to LA PRENSA.

Analyzing the current international political situation, the PPSC leader said that the present situation in the Middle East must be viewed in the light of Nicaragua's foreign policy because if the United States decided to carry out a military action against a wealthy country with many military resources like Libya, a similar situation might also occur in Central America and particularly in Nicaragua, the political leader added.

"Everything that is taking place in the Mediterranean can have a harmful effect on the U.S.-Nicaraguan relations," Mauricio Diaz said, stressing: "There is fear and there are great possibilities that such military actions might occur in Central America and all of this must be linked with Nicaragua's refusal to sign the Contadora document." He added: "Nicaragua should have signed the Contadora document, despite some suppressive clauses in the document, because we believe that the state cannot be left defenseless."

Speaking on behalf of his party, Mauricio Diaz said: "We are convinced that it is through extensive political measures that the FSLN can create a defensive barrier against its international enemies and not through an intransigent stance that virtually isolates Nicaragua from the international community." "The FSLN should fulfill its promises of democratization, and instead of postponing the discussion of the new constitution and the so-called open town meetings it should advance the dates for this. Such a postponement is a bad sign because it shows that the FSLN is not willing to give political answers to the discussion of the \$100 million in the U.S. Congress, and this attitude might lead to the unleashing of military actions such as those that were taken against Libya," Mauricio Diaz of the PPSC stated.

PPSC 'SLIPPING' TOWARD U.S. STAND ON CONTADORA

PA221538 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] The Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC], which until recently upheld a policy that opposed the government while defending the country's sovereignty, has been slipping toward the policies that the White House promotes against Nicaragua. The president of that party recently told this newscast that Nicaragua should sign the Contadora document without conditions, trusting U.S. imperialism's promise to stop the aggression if Nicaragua agrees to sign that peace treaty.

Mauricio Diaz stated that the Nicaraguan conflict is part of the East-West confrontation, thus supporting a thesis promoted by the U.S. President to discredit the Nicaraguan revolution and unite its allies against our country.

Political analysts in Nicaragua believe that this shift in policy by the PPSC is the result of pressures exerted by the international Christian Democratic Party through blackmail regarding the financial aid the international party gives to the party. They expressed concern that a party, which until recently struggled for the democratization and institutionalized legitimacy of the revolution, is letting itself be dragged into supporting the U.S. efforts to destroy the accomplishments of the Nicaraguan revolution. They saw the need to delve into an analysis of these postures so that the Nicaraguan people would not be deceived by these ideas, which are based on the proposal of a third option, which is supported by the parties of the Ramiro Sacasa Democratic Coordinating Board and others, such as the Independent Liberal Party faction led by Virgilio Godoy.

D'ESCOTO HOLDS TALKS AT NONALIGNED MEETING

PA180424 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi -- The Latin American Group, GRULA, said in New Delhi that the danger of a direct U.S. intervention in Nicaragua has increased alarmingly. This charge was included in the amendments that the GRULA approved today to be included in the final declaration of the ministerial meeting being held in New Delhi to prepare for the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto is continuing with his intense diplomatic activity with his counterparts from the various continents participating at the meeting. Since his arrival in New Delhi, the head of Nicaraguan diplomacy has held bilateral meetings with the foreign ministers of Egypt, Tunisia, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Uganda, Iran, and Ethiopia.

During these meetings, Foreign Minister D'Escoto spoke of the current situation of aggression experienced by Nicaragua; Nicaragua's position regarding the recent communique issued by Contadora; the upcoming summit of Central American presidents to be held in May in Guatemala; the government changes in the region; and the situation at the International Court of Justice of The Hague.

Comments on U.S.-Libya Conflict

BK191416 Hong Kong AFP in English 1401 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Excerpts] New Delhi, April 19 (AFP) -- Libya and Nicaragua both fired broadsides at the United States Saturday with the Libyan Foreign Minister telling a Non-aligned Movement meeting that "direct blows" should be aimed at the United States everywhere.

The previous speaker, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, accused the United States of unparalleled "savagery" in seeking to dominate other nations. Washington has proclaimed its right to lead covert actions against other governments, he said, but this was merely a "euphemism for murder, abductions, and terrorist actions perpetrated by gangs of murderers." He asked the forum: "Has a greater aberration, a greater savagery every been seen?" The bombing of Libya was "reprehensible" and showed up the "neo-fascism" of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Mr D'Escoto Brockman attacked the "insatiable greed" of U.S. economic domination and said that Mr Reagan had sent a clear message to Latin American countries: "Don't try to free yourselves, because you will suffer a lot."

He offered the Nicaraguan capital Managua as the site for the ninth non-aligned summit to be held in 1989, after the summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, this September. The selection of Managua would be a "deserved stimulus to our people to carry on the fight that has been going on in our country since 1979," he said.

PASTORA STATES WILLINGNESS TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE

PA222000 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 22 Apr 86 p C 8

[Text] San Jose (ANSA) -- Through a communique sent from Washington to an ANSA correspondent, Commander Eden Pastora Gomez (Comander Cero), rebel leader of ARDE, gave assurances yesterday morning that the speculations that he had been forced to abandon his secret shelter in the southern part of Nicaragua because of disagreements among the commanders in the general staff of ARDE "lack validity." Pastora, who admits that his forces have been very much reduced, stated, however, that he believes that in some regions of the Nicaraguan Atlantic coastal area, and very close to Nueva Guinea and Toro Bayo, his commanders continue fighting against the EPS in four clearly defined directions.

Further, Pastora added that although it is true that the EPS defeated him in Rio San Juan, if the U.S. Government seriously wanted to help ARDE, they could recover this territory quickly. Moreover, he said that several countries in America and several Cubans in exile in the United States have been helping him so his troops don't starve, but even so, their needs are severe. They lack everything except spirit, he said. Pastora stated that, despite all adversities and efforts that could be made to make him disappear from this earth, he will continue the struggle against the "Marxist totalitarianism of the seven commanders that dominate Nicaragua."

UN SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE ON U.S. ATTACK NOTED

FL221650 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The United States, Great Britain, and France have once again used the veto in the UN Security Council to impede the approval of a proposed resolution condemning the armed terrorist aggression of the government of Ronald Reagan against the Libyan people, an aggression which constituted an evident violation of the UN Charter and the norms of international law. The proposed resolution presented to the Security Council had the support of nine countries and expressed the serious concern of the world community because of the threat to peace and security represented by the U.S. attacks against various Libyan cities. It called upon the Reagan government to desist from continuing to carry out its policy of force against other countries.

Despite the veto of the developed capitalist countries, the discussion of the proposed resolution in the Security Council, in which the representatives of more than 40 countries and international organizations participated, made it clear that the world community believes the Reagan government bears the greatest part of the blame for the tension that is endangering world peace. Without doubt, the debates reflected the insolent state terrorism practiced by the Washington government, which has raised it to the level of state policy within the framework of the doctrine of so-called neoglobalism.

Any people, any country can become the victim of that terrorist policy if they say no to the attempts of U.S. imperialism to establish its domination worldwide. If there is still anyone who doubts this, they should inform themselves about the announcement of new nuclear tests and the worsening of the situation in Central America, both of which reveal the militaristic and aggressive backbone of Yankee imperialism, in contrast with humanity's aspirations for peace and security.

CUBAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP AGREEMENT SIGNED

FL230110 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] A cooperation agreement for the present 5-year period was signed today at the Cuban-Soviet Friendship House by representatives from the two countries. Pilot-cosmonaut Vladimir Shatalov, chairman of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society, and (Viktor Niroshiro), vice chairman of the America Department of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, signed the agreement on behalf of the Soviet Union, while Zoilo Marinello, president of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association, and Alfonso Guillen Zelaya, vice president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples, ICAP, signed on behalf of Cuba.

This is the third cooperation agreement, and it stresses the statements made at the last congresses of the two parties as well as the 5-year economic and social development plan and the activities dedicated in 1986 to the International Year of Peace.

MACHADO VENTURA CONCLUDES VISIT TO GDR

FL230220 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0204 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba, has left the GDR and is returning to Cuba after participating in the 11th Socialist Unity Party of Germany Congress in Berlin. During his stay in the GDR, Machado Ventura and his delegation visited the [words indistinct] where they participated in a Solidarity-With-Cuba meeting, and they toured a ceramic factory in [name indistinct].

HART VISITS ANGOLA, BEGINS OFFICIAL TALKS

FL171320 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] In Luanda, Angola and Cuba have begun official talks headed by their respective culture ministers, Boaventura Cardoso and Armando Hart, who underscored the existing deep friendship and fraternal ties. Hart will be received today in separate meetings by Maria Mambo Cafe, minister of state for social and economic affairs, and Roberto Almeida, Central Committee ideology secretary of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT].

Praises Relations

FL181744 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos has said that relations between all countries, especially Third World countries, should be as warm and fraternal as the ties between Angola and Cuba. Since their arrival in Luanda, the delegation headed by Hart Davalos has been very active and has met with Angolan leaders including Roberto de Almeida, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the MPLA-PT.

JUSTICE MINISTER RETURNS FROM EUROPE, ASIA TRIP

FL211320 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] The Cuban delegation headed by Central Committee member and Minister of Justice Juan Escalona has returned to Cuba after a tour of several European and South Asian countries. Escalona has expressed his satisfaction for the results of the cooperation agreements signed with the police organizations of the Czech and Slovak Republics and with Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

VIETNAM'S LE DUAN SENDS MESSAGE TO CASTRO

PA210300 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, has sent a message of congratulations to Cuban President Fidel Castro on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Cuba and the Playa Giron victory. The document noted that Cuba now constitutes a strong bastion of socialism in the Western Hemisphere and a glowing example that inspires national liberation movements in Latin America and all over the world.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES UNCTAD SECRETARY GENERAL

FL221300 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] In Havana Vice President of the Councils of State and Ministers Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has received (Kenneth Datsy), secretary general of the UNCTAD, who is visiting our country. During the meeting the international economic situation was discussed, especially the effect of the crisis on developing countries and the ways in which developing countries are affected by the foreign debt.

CEMA MARITIME GROUP MEETS IN HAVANA

FL220200 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Cuba is presiding over the 49th CEMA meeting on maritime transportation co-operation and will present its experience at that meeting of the socialist community. The meeting of the Permanent Commission for Maritime Transportation began today in Havana's Hotel Atlantico and will conclude on 24 April with the signing of a protocol.

With the presence of maritime vice ministers from the USSR, GDR, Poland, CSSR, Vietnam, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Cuba, the agenda was presented, and it stressed, because of its importance, the program for scientific-technical cooperation and production until the year 2000. Other topics to be discussed include the use of robots, computers, and microprocessors in maritime transportation, as well as the use of combustible fuel and environmental protection.

JUSTICE MINISTERS ATTEND INFORMATION MEETING

FL220136 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The first Latin American justice ministers meeting on juristic information began this afternoon, attended by ten countries and two international organizations. Justice minister Juan Escalona Reguera greeted the visitors in the name of the Cuban Government and Communist Party.

The opening speech was given by Dr (Malferino Cubana), secretary general of the Conference of Latin American Justice Ministers. Among the topics of the meeting is the feasibility of computerization. The participants will analyze and discuss experiences by debating three areas of information: public registrations, legal documentation, and judicial efforts.

RAUL CASTRO INAUGURATES NEW SUGAR MILL

FL221816 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the party, today presided over the inauguration of the Majibacoa Sugar Mill, the seventh built in Cuba by the revolution. Julian Rizo Alvarez, alternate member of the Politburo, gave the main address at the ceremony, which was attended by hundreds of construction workers and inhabitants of the Las Tunas municipality. Raul briefly visited the modern installation, estimated to be worth 60 million pesos, and witnessed the beginning of operations. When the mill is operating at capacity it will grind more than 600,000 arrobas of cane daily.

POLICE, STUDENTS CLASH IN SANTO DOMINGO

FL221606 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Clashes broke out in the Dominican Republic yesterday between police and students in Santo Domingo. Classes at the university have been suspended. The student protests followed earlier clashes between rival political groups that resulted in one death and a number of injuries. The man who died was shot by a candidate for the Senate. The violence was sparked by political groups campaigning for the upcoming May 16 election.

The ministers of the Armed Forces and the interior, as well the chief of the National Police, said in a declaration published in the national press that the government intelligence has allegedly discovered plans to disrupt the electoral climate, accusing the opposition of financing and masterminding the conspiracy. The communique states that these plans are intended to incite the public into repeating the riots of April 1984, when more than 100 people were shot and killed by the Army during protests against the government. The military also pledged to guarantee a peaceful transfer of power to whoever wins the election. Leaders of the three groups participating in the elections have accused each other of initiating the violence.

PRD LEADER URGES RECONCILIATION WITH PRSC

FL222236 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 15 Apr 86, p 1, 14

[By Octavio Mata Vargas]

[Excerpt] Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez urged yesterday that a meeting be held between the leaders of the Social Christian Reformists Party (PRSC) and the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] to avoid the confrontations that are occurring between the members of those two political organizations. The representative (Sindico) of the national district and PRD president said the current electoral campaign could become violent if the situation is not checked. Pena Gomez believes that the "small incidents" that are occurring could increase and become intense during the campaign.

\$7-MILLION LOAN CONTRACT SIGNED WITH JAPAN

FL112220 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 1 Apr 86 p 2

[By Tulio Navarrete]

[Excerpts] Yesterday the Governments of the Dominican Republic and Japan signed a loan contract amounting to \$57 million (U.S.) (10,351,000,000 yen) which will be used to build the hydroelectric project El Torito-Los Veganos by the Dominican Electric Corporation [CDE]. According to the contract, the funds will be transferred to the Dominican Government through the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund. The loan is to be repaid in 8 years with a 7-year grace period and a 4.75-percent annual interest. The agreement will be carried out after the fund is convinced of the feasibility of the project.

The contract was signed by Foreign Minister Jose Augusto Vega Imbert on behalf of the Dominican Government and by Japanese Ambassador Suketaro Enomoto, who yesterday presented his credentials to President Salvador Jorge Blanco.

CARICOM APPROVES TRADE INFORMATION SYSTEM

FL222048 Bridgetown CANA in English 1618 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, April 22, CANA -- Agreement has been reached for the establishment of the Caribbean Trade Information System (Cartis), the Caribbean Community (Caricom) Secretariat said. The Secretariat said officials of Caricom ministries of trade representatives from export development-promotion agencies, and trade information units approved the facility at a workshop held in Barbados last month.

Cartis will comprise national trade information centres of the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago, a sub-regional centre with linkages in member countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and a regional centre at the Caricom Secretariat. The workshop discussed how Cartis can provide information on the availability of commodities in the region, and the development of the system which it is envisaged would assist Caricom member states in establishing or strengthening their national trade information units.

DOMINICACHARLES CONCERNED ABOUT OPPOSITION LINKS TO LIBYA

FL222324 Bridgetown CANA in English 2307 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, April 22, CANA -- Prime Minister Eugenia Charles has again expressed concern about opposition links to Libya, saying their chief aim was to create trouble in Dominica. In a live call-in radio programme on the state-owned DBS radio last night, Miss Charles also pointed to the visit of some 24 young Dominicans to Libya in 1984. She also said that because Dominica had experienced two abortive coups over the last five years, the Libyans thought that the island was vulnerable.

Opposition leader Mike Douglas and his brother Rosie Douglas, also a parliamentarian, have admitted going to Libya but say their trips are in search of aid and are not aimed at destabilizing Dominica.

Charles said the main reason that the opposition was hand in glove with Libya (was) to get money to create trouble in Dominica. When the Dominicans went to Tripoli in 1982, the defunct left-wing Dominica Liberation Movement Alliance, which organized the trip, said the group was going to a university education, but Charles said the students were not qualified for university and she was sure they were not basking by the sea when some stayed for six weeks and others for six months.

The radio programme entitled Libya and Terrorism: The International Concern -- the local connection was to justify the Dominica Government's support for last weeks's United States air raid on Libya and to state its position with regards to international terrorism.

Attorney General Brian Alleyne, who was also on the radio panel, said Dominica must be concerned because of the close opposition links with Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi who himself had publicly vowed to carry out revolutionary activity around the world. Alleyne described terrorism as a thoroughly inhumane and animalistic type of activity... a cold-blooded destruction of life to achieve a political objective which is totally unconnected with the victim. No civilized world can justify this, he said.

Charles appealed to Dominicans to ensure that all citizens appreciate that democracy is a precious gift which must be protected. It was also an uncomfortable gift, she added because one allows freedom to people to do and say things. The Dominican prime minister told the radio audience that the government wanted to ensure that the people are well aware of what is happening so they can make up their minds and they can know that it is on them we must depend; it is with them that we will be able to defend this country...and it is with these strong people that this country can be kept safe and secure for Dominicans to enjoy. She declined to say whether the government was taking any formal security measures against terrorism but ruled out restrictions on Dominicans travelling to Libya. However Alleyne said they would be closely watched.

Some callers last night supported the governments position on Libya but others criticized the Charles administration for getting too involved in international affairs. The Dominican prime minister was charged with not influencing the United States President to take a strong anti-apartheid stand to which she responded that it was for the Africans to make the request. It isn't a matter of economic sanctions or bombing, Miss Charles said, adding I think we should just close down South Africa. We should allow nothing to go in, nothing to go out until the government is brought to their knees. But for that to happen, the black countries surrounding South Africa and the black people in South Africa must request us to do that...because they are the ones who are going to feel the hurt.

HAITI

3 CABINET MINISTERS RESIGN DUE TO UNREST

FL221622 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] In Haiti, three cabinet ministers have resigned because of unrest among public sector employees. The three had been appointed to their posts by the interim national governing council after the departure of former President Jean-Claude Duvalier.

The minister of finance and economy sent his letter of resignation to the council last week, saying the economy of Haiti is beyond his ability to cope with after 28 years of Duvalierism. The minister of public works sent in a letter of resignation after he was physically assaulted by a mob which [words indistinct] after announcement that 2,000 jobs would be available. And the minister of health has resigned following a strike by doctors, interns, and staff at Haiti's General Hospital in Port-au-Prince. He said he was unable to come up with any solution for the complaints of inadequate facilities, insect and rodent infestation, shortage of medicine, food, and equipment, and poor working conditions.

DUVALIERIST COUP D'ETAT RUMORS CONTINUE

FL221505 Bridgetown CANA in English 1449 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, Apr 22, CANA-REUTER -- A leading presidential candidate says a coup d'etat is possible in Haiti by supporters of exiled former President Jean-Claude Duvalier. The country is in danger, Pastro Silvio Claude, founder of the Christian Democratic Party of Haiti (PDCH), told a rally yesterday at the national palace after marching through the capital with 3,000 supporters.

Claude, one of about a dozen presidential candidates, told the rally that unless Ruling-Council President Lieutenant General Henri Namphy removes all Duvalierists from office, Haiti faced the prospect of being overrun by what he described as well-armed Tonton Macoutes, Duvalier's secret police.

Claude urged Haitians to support Namphy, the head of the ruling national council set up to run the country until general elections were held.

We know that General Namphy is acting in good faith, he told reporters following a four-hour pro-government demonstration. However, he's not at ease in his position and has allowed some former Duvalierists to retain power.

The march and rally climaxed several days of nationwide unrest. Scores of incidents have been reported, with crowds sacking properties of former Duvalierists, known criminals and homosexuals. In addition, strikes have plagued government and business amid a climate of uncertainty.

JAMAICA

SHEARER ASKS CARICOM TO DISCUSS LIBYAN CONFLICT

FL221455 Bridgetown CANA in English 1412 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 22, CANA -- Jamaica's Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer has called for international terrorism and the U.S. Libya conflict to be placed on the agenda for next month's Caricom foreign ministers meeting in Belize.

The Foreign Ministry announced that Shearer had written to St Kitts and Nevis Prime Minister Dr Kennedy Simmonds, current chairman of the Caricom Foreign Ministers Committee, asking for the issue to be put on the agenda.

The ministry statement was the first response of Jamaica, a close ally of the United States, to last week's American air raid on Tripoli.

We must all be deeply concerned about the recent escalation in terrorist activity and the development this crisis which worsens the already convulsive situation in the Middle East, Shearer told Simmonds.

The situation has serious implications for international peace and stability as well as for the security of the region, he added.

Shearer said it was therefore important for the Caribbean to consult on the issue and proposed that the discussions be thorough.